

Business Notices.

FOR LARK SUPERIOR—Stearns' Illinois will have a large stock of Lark Superior, July 22, August 2, August 14, August 27, at 10 o'clock p.m. J. T. WRIGHT & CO., De-
Soto, Mich.

RUPERT CURE—DR. RIGGS'S HARD RUBBER
Tub, Water-proof, in bathing always clean, and will
last a lifetime. Office for the relief of the Bishops, Val-
ecoles, Phils, etc. J. H. Halsey, et.

TRUSSES—MARR'S CO'S RADICAL CURE
Tub, No. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

GROCERIES AND FLOUR FOR THE MILLION.
Cheapest store in the world. Goods delivered free.
Tuck R. Acker,
Nos. 200 G. and 201 Murray-st., New-York.

BATCHLOR'S HAIR DYE—Reliable, Harmless,
and Instantaneous. Black or Brown. No. 21 Barclay-st.
Sold and applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 Broadway.

New-York Daily Tribune

WEDNESDAY, JULY 17, 1861.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.
No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. What
ever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the
name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication,
but as a guarantee for his good faith.
We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.
All business letters to this office should be addressed to "THE
TRIBUNE," New-York.

Advertisements for THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE for this
week must be handed in to-day.

The Daily Tribune Gratis.
For a club of one hundred for THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE,
or for \$100 for subscriptions to THE WEEKLY
TRIBUNE and SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE together, THE
DAILY TRIBUNE will be sent one year.

Extra Evening Tribune.
During the continuance of the War which has
been commenced by the Southern Disunionists and
Rebels, we propose to publish at 5 o'clock
every week day afternoon, an EXTRA EVENING
TRIBUNE, containing the Latest News from all
quarters. This sheet may be procured at THE
TRIBUNE Office, and of the news dealers and
boys at the usual price—2 cents.

The mails for Europe by the steamship Persia
will close this morning at 11½ o'clock.

Mr. Breckinridge yesterday in his speech posi-
tively denied having telegraphed to Jeff. Davis
that Congress would not be allowed to assemble
on the 4th of July, or that Kentucky would
furnish 7,000 men to fight against the National
Government.

Fuller details are furnished this morning con-
cerning the great victory of Gen. McClellan's
army in Western Virginia. It appears that from
the Rebels were taken 8 cannon, 300 horses,
2,000 muskets, 800 tents, 200 wagons, and more
prisoners than could be taken care of.

In the House of Representatives, yesterday, a
resolution was unanimously adopted, presenting
to Maj.-Gen. George B. McClellan, and the officers
and soldiers under his command, the thanks of
that body for "the series of brilliant and de-
cisive victories which they have, by their skill
and bravery, achieved over the Rebels and
"Traitors in the army on the battle-fields of
"Western-Virginia."

Last evening, the ordinance appropriating
\$500,000 for the families of Volunteers, was
ratified by the Board of Aldermen, with the
amendments adopted by the Councilmen, and
transmitted to the Mayor for signature. The
Board also resolved to unite in the reception and
welcome of all regiments returning from the
war, the expense thereof to be borne by the
members of the Common Council in their indi-
vidual capacity.

It is quite probable that our revenue cutters
have by this time overhauled some of the pirates
recently cruising so boldly off the Eastern coast.
This supposition is strengthened by the fact that
yesterday afternoon a square-rigged vessel, having
in tow two schooners, was seen off Quogue,
Long Island, heading Eastward. Our informant
states that the vessels in tow were supposed to be
captured privateers, or vessels recaptured from
the privateers. It was not known whether the
foremost vessel was a steamer or not.

THE MOVEMENT.

This day is to have important results! The
movement for which the country has been wait-
ing and praying has indeed begun! Yesterday
afternoon, the 71st Regiment, of New-York, the
two Rhode Island regiments, the 2d of New-
Hampshire, and some Corps of Artillery, left
Washington, and passed over the Long Bridge,
with colors flying and bands playing the appro-
priate air of "Dixie;" they were followed by the
cheers of the throngs who bade them farewell,
and their officers were laden with bouquets, the
gift of fair hands.

Immediately after these troops reached the
Virginia side the grand movement was expected
to begin. The army is organized in five divi-
sions, the whole under the command of Gen.
McDowell. The divisions are commanded re-
spectively by Brig.-Gen. Daniel Tyler, Col.
David Hunter, Col. S. P. Heintzelman, Brig.-
Gen. Theodore Runyon, Col. D. S. Mills. They
include twelve brigades, which comprise about
fifty regiments. The aggregate force consists of
more than 50,000 men. With each brigade go
corps of cavalry and artillery.

The army was expected to move last night no
further than the advance pickets; having rested
there, it would early this morning push on in its
march.
It is understood that an attempt will be made
to circumvent Manassas Junction, and that
Richmond will be approached by flank in such
a way as to go around the city and attack it
from the South, having cut off all communica-
tion. There are about nine regiments of the
Rebels at and about Fairfax Court-House, and
if there is fighting to be done there it will be
heard from very soon.

We may now expect shortly to have the
news of a trial of strength on a grand scale
between Rebellion and Loyalty. Where the
victory will rest there can be no doubt. God
speed the right!

MR. BRECKINRIDGE'S SPEECH.

The Hon. John C. Breckinridge, late Vice-
President and now Senator of the United States,
made an elaborate attack on the policy of "Co-
ercion" in the Senate yesterday. Mr. B. is a
man of fully average ability, and, having devoted
himself to the preparation of this speech, it is
probably as forcible as the nature of the case al-
lowed. Had he been defending at bar a fellow
caught in the act of homicide, Mr. Breckinridge
might or might not have done better; but he
could not in either case have reasonably expected
to gain a verdict. His best hope must have been
to make a clever, ingenious speech, calculated to
win him future clients.

Has the Nation a Right to be? That is the
Previous Question. If it has not—if it exists
only on sufferance, and so long as a few reckless
demagogues see fit to tolerate it—then Mr.
Breckinridge's quips and cavils as to this or that
exercise of authority for its preservation, have
plausibility, if not absolute weight. But if the
Nation has a right to exist, then his talk of
yesterday is simply seditious impertinence. To
talk of the President having done this or done
that, beyond the letter of the law, when all
know that the crisis was one of life or death to
the Republic, is like arraigning Napoleon or
Wellington before a justice's court on an action
for assault and battery on one of the wounded
at Waterloo. It is trifling with matters of the
greatest moment, as though one might stop the
march of a vast army by getting out a writ
against its commander, requiring him to give a
satisfactory account of his purposes and motives.

Mr. Breckinridge has seen the conspiracy to
destroy the Union matured and ripened under
his own eyes. He was in fact nominated and
run for President on purpose to give it, through
Mr. Lincoln's triumph, the needed excuse for
breaking out into open rebellion. He has thus
been, if not a leader in that conspiracy, at all
events its tool. Last Winter, when Senator after
Senator thundered his defiance of the Government
and shook off the dust of his feet as he bade a
final adieu to the Capitol and started for the
focus of the rebellion, no one heard a word of
remorse from the then Vice-President. He was
at least "standing by and consenting." While
the keel of the Union was breaking up and drift-
ing in shapeless wreck on every side. He re-
turned to Kentucky, which has since been the
arena of a desperate strife between the friends
and the foes of the Union, wherein his influence
has certainly not been felt on the side of the
former. On the contrary, he has been quoted
and relied on by the Secessionists throughout.
Their leaders are his life-long, devoted political
allies. Magoffin and Burnett are his intimates. He
doubtless voted for Simons against Crittenden
for Congress. For months, companies, and even
regiments of his Kentucky followers have been
openly raised and sent off to fight the battles of
Jeff. Davis. The most Democratic corner of
Kentucky is a perfect hot-bed of Secession, in
many counties of which no avowed Unionist can
live. Many have there suffered indignity and
torture for their love of the Union. The State,
under the rule of Magoffin, is now in a posture
of emphatic resistance to the Federal authority,
though her people are for the Union by at least
two to one. Thousands of her Democratic citi-
zens are now facing the Union Volunteers in
Virginia, without a word of rebuke from Mr.
Breckinridge. He deplores no "coercion" but
that which tends to uphold the authority and
preserve the integrity of the Nation. And he
cites it as an excuse for treason that the Repub-
licans did not see fit last Winter to vote for the
establishment of Slavery by law in all territory
south of 36° 30'. Such is the man who arraigns
President Lincoln as a usurper and assails the
Administration for not betraying its trust, by
letting the Republic drift to dissolution and
ruin. We appeal from his reasonable sophistry
to the common sense of a patriotic, Union-loving
people.

THE WAY AND MEANS.

The House Committee yesterday decided to
make none other than clerical changes in the
present Tariff, except to make the Revenue
changes recommended by Secretary Chase. These
consist of an increase of the duty on Raw Sugar
from 3 of a cent to 2½ cents per pound, with a
corresponding advance on Refined Sugar and
Molasses, and the imposition of duties of five
cents per pound on Coffee and fifteen cents on
Tea, both hitherto free. These are stringent im-
posts, but the Government must have revenue,
and there are no reader or more certain sources
of income than the duties above named; so they
will have to go on. They will no doubt reduce
somewhat the consumption of the articles so
taxed, yet they can hardly fail to add Twenty
Millions per annum to the Revenue, and may,
after peace, go still higher. That they will tend
to increase our Home Product of Sugar and
Molasses, net from the cane only but from the
Sorghum, the Maple, &c., we rejoice to be-
lieve. And they are quite apt to lead to over-
tures from Spain and Brazil for a mutual reduc-
tion of the duties charged by us on their staples
and by them on ours respectively—proffers which
it will be ample time to weigh when we shall
have received them.

We have been favored with various remonstrances
against the imposition of duties on articles of
such general and prime necessity as Tea, Coffee,
and Sugar; but they are simply a waste of ink.
Revenue must be had; and to raise it the read-
iest means must be resorted to. It is sheer ab-
surdity to talk of Direct Taxes as a present
resource. How do you propose to collect them
in the States dominated over by Jeff. Davis? Or
even in Missouri and Kentucky? Who would
like to undertake their collection even in Mary-
land? We do not strenuously object to direct
taxes, though we prefer to raise money by Excise
rather than by an indiscriminate Income or
Property Tax. Ten cents per gallon on Distilled
Liquors, for instance, would produce a handsome
aggregate; five cents per pound on Tobacco
would raise another pretty sum. If we will
have war, we must pay for it; and an ex-
cise on these luxuries would bring home to a good
many the wickedness of conspiracy to subvert
the Government, breaking out at last into open
rebellion. This war, when ended, will give us
all something to chew upon for a lifetime.

—We have from Washington absurd rumors
that the Tariff amendments will be so adjusted
as to allow the Sugars now in bond to pass the
Custom-House on the payment of the present
duty! What is the justice of that? Does not
every one know that these Sugars will be in-
creased in price by nearly the amount of the
additional duty? If so, why should that amount
be given to the sugar-holders? They ought,

surely, to be satisfied by the advance they will
realize on their Sugars which have already been
received the Collectors and are now in the market.
The suggestion that vessels on their way hither
with cargoes of Tea, Coffee, or Sugar, are to
be allowed to enter at the present rates, or no
rates, is probably thrown out to place the ab-
surdity of the suggested discrimination in favor of
Sugars in bond in colors still more glaring. The
duties now to be imposed should take effect upon
the day following the passage of the act, and
should be collected on every pound of the article
taxed that thereafter passes the Custom-
House.

A MARINE GUARD.

The resolution passed by the House of Repre-
sentatives at Washington, on Monday, empower-
ing the Secretary of the Treasury to employ suf-
ficient force to protect our commerce from
pirates, meets, so far as we can learn, with uni-
versal approbation. It is a step in the right di-
rection, and the recommendation of the House
can be put into practical operation within three
weeks from date.

There is now lying in Northern ports a large
fleet of schooners, thrown entirely out of em-
ployment by the war, and which are peculiarly
fit as auxiliaries for this service. Manifestly,
the first step to be taken is to establish a complete
coast-guard, which shall prevent the pirates now
in port, and fitting to go to sea, from getting out,
and those now out from getting in again. To do
this, vessels of good sailing qualities, and with
two or three or more guns, according to their
tonnage, on board, should be stationed, with a
cruising ground of about ten miles, or even less,
along the whole Atlantic coast, from Cape Henry
to Key West, and in the Gulf of Mexico from
Key West to the mouth of the Rio Grande,
where, however, on a portion of the coast, the
blockade need not be so rigorous. These vessels
should keep almost constantly in sight of each
other, and by a proper system of signals, could be
in constant communication. They could be of
weight enough to engage any of the ordinary
pirates that would be likely to go to sea from
any of the smaller Southern ports, while their uni-
versal presence along the coast would enable the
larger naval vessels and revenue cutters to con-
centrate and blockade with the utmost vigilance
the larger ports, such as Wilmington, Charleston,
Savannah, Apalachicola, Mobile, New-Orleans,
and Galveston. If any pirate too formidable for
the coast-guard to engage should by chance get
out or get in at any less important point, a
signal sent through the fleet to the nearest naval
station would, in a few hours, bring a naval
steamer to the spot to pursue or to cut him out.
Some such plan as this, it seems to us, is per-
fectly feasible, and would prove thoroughly effective.
It would require a fleet of from two to three
hundred schooners.

For such a purpose, schooners are unquestion-
ably best, both because they can be had of var-
ious sizes from 75 tons to 300 tons, and because
the cost of sailing them would be much less than
that of square-rigged vessels. They can be
manned with fewer hands, and their first cost—
on which their charter should be predicated—is
much less. They can be rapidly fitted for sea;
and drawing, according to their tonnage, from
6 to 12 feet of water, they would be adapted to
every variety of cruising-ground. If vessels of
even less draft than 6 feet should be wanted,
they can easily be found in flat-bottomed and
centre-board craft, which can go anywhere
where there is a puddle.

We understand from practical men that schoo-
ners of about 300 tons require about 8 to 10
hands all told; those of 150 tons, 6 to 8 hands;
and those of 75 tons, 4 to 6 hands. The ex-
pense of running such vessels per month would
be, for the first class, about \$300 to \$400; for
the second class, \$200 or \$300; and for the third
class, \$150 to \$200; varying, of course,
somewhat according to demand for seamen and
prices of provisions, both at this moment, low.
The cost of building such vessels is from \$35 to
\$50 per ton, according to the material and fast-
ening used.

We have good reason for believing that vessels
of this class can be had, in any number that
the Government may want, at the rate of 10 per cent
a year on the appraised value, the Government,
of course, paying all the expenses of sailing the
vessels while in its service. At that rate the cost
of sailing one of the larger vessels, a schooner
of 300 tons, calculating her value and her run-
ning expenses at the highest figure, would only
be about \$6,300. It will be a large allowance
to add a third to this sum for the expense of
ordnance and artillery-men. But, calculating the
cost at \$10,000 each for the larger class and
\$5,000 each for the smaller, and the whole cost
to Government of a fleet 100 of the first class and
200 of the second, would only be about \$2,400,-
000 a year. Double that sum may be lost, and
probably will, before the 1st of September, for
the want of some such protection as this plan
proposes for our merchant marine.

We should not be willing, however, to guar-
antee to Government that the cost of the fleet
will be anything like so small as this, if the
business is put into the hands of contractors.
But if proposals are advertised for, we have no
doubt that honest merchants will come forward
who will agree to have at and ready for sea
within a month all the vessels of this character
that can be wanted, and within the figures we
have named. The only care the Government will
have to exercise will be to have a proper arm-
ament on board each vessel, with men to serve it,
and, if it should seem best, a proper commanding
officer; though, as to this last point, probably, in
nineteen cases out of twenty, the present skipper
would be just the right man to sail and to fight,
if need be, his own vessel.

But this fleet of small fore and aft vessels is
not all that is needed, essential as such vessels
are. If the war is to continue six months longer
—and he is a bold man, as things go on, who
will predict when it is likely to end—a pretended
blockade will be sure to lead us into conflict
with foreign powers. We want an increase of
naval as well as of revenue force, of fighting
as well as of protective vessels, and that immedi-
ately. They are to be had in our clipper-ships,
which can, at little additional expense, be put in
commission and rendered fit for effective men-of-
war, two months before a single one of the new
gun-boats will be off the stocks.

We presume, when Col. Emory's appointment
comes before the Senate for confirmation, there
may be some natural reluctance on the part of
some Senators to cast a vote which may seem to
go counter to the wishes of the Administration.
We have good reason for believing, how-

ever, that, to at least a minority of the Cabinet,
a refusal to confirm that appointment will be
very welcome, and that the member seemingly
most concerned in it will be glad to be relieved
of a responsibility by no means agreeable to him.

AMERICA AND GREAT BRITAIN.

How great is the mischief that unprincipled
journalism may do, is evinced in the present
state of feeling in Great Britain with respect to
this country, as exhibited in the columns of *The
London Times*. Its article of the 1st inst., heret-
of presented, is not so bitter as some others, but
it is very unfair and mischievous. And it
seems to us that our maligners are conscious of
the unsoundness of their premises, the unfairness
of their deductions. Witness the following:

"It is this abuse (says *The Times*) were confined to
one or two journals, or a single party at the North, we
should be inclined to treat it as a political matter.
As it is, we can hardly read *The New-York Herald*
without a secret feeling that it is the purpose of that
journal to embroil the North with England, in order
to serve interests which are not those of the North."

"A secret feeling," do you say? Why, Sir,
the matter is as plain as the nose on your face. *The
Herald* has renounced the service of the traitors only
under duress and in pretence—it is at heart as de-
voted to their interest to-day as it openly was six
months ago. It is doing its best to subvert our
Government with Great Britain, or France, or
both, in order to create the strongest possible divi-
sion in favor of Jeff. Davis & Co. *The Times* sees
this—sees that *The Herald's* pretenses are false and
hypocritical—and yet it quotes that unprincipled,
characterless sheet as if it were the voice of the
unanimous North! It talks of "the Northern
States," &c., &c., but its citations are all from
the columns of *The Herald*—the sentiments and the
language it reproduces are those of *The Herald*, and
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